HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. IV. WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1823. No. 180.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington July 12.		Fayetteville July 17.		Newbern. June 28.		Petersburg. July 18.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	125 a	140	100 a	150	175	200	130	175
Apple,	——	40	41	45	55	40	45	45	50
Peach,	——	—		50	75	75	85	50	60
Bacon,	lb.	9½	11	8½	10	8	9	10½	
Beeswax,	——	33	35	30	32	32	35	—	
Butter,	——	12½	15	15	25	18	25	—	
Coffee,	——	27	29	28	30	30		28	30
Corn,	bush.	65	67	60	65	55		55	60
Cotton,	lb.	11	12	10½	12	9½	10½	12½	13
Candles, mould,	——	10		13	16	12½	15	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	100	107	—		70		—	
Flour,	bbl.	750	900	700	725	850	900	650	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	90	100	90	110	125			105
Country,	——	38	40	43	45	45	50	—	
Iron,	ton	9250	9500	10080	11200	—		9500	10500
Lard,	lb.	10		8	10	8	9	—	
Lime,	cask	150		200	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	32	35	38	40	30		33	37½
Porter, Phil.	doz.	—		250	3 0	—		225	250
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		700	800	—		550	700
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	85	87	80	110	90	100	115	120
West India,	——	60	65	70	80	75	85	75	80
New England,	——	37½	40	40	45	45		38	40
Rice,	cwt.	300	325	350	400	350	400	—	
Shot,	——	—		1100	1200	—		1000	1150
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	55			90	—		75	87½
Turk's Island,	——	45		65	75	—		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	750	950	850	1000	1000	1100	750	1250
Loaf,	lb.	—		17	20	18	20	15	25
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——	—		156	175	—		112½	175
Hyson,	——	—		100	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		275	350	—		350	1050
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	8	9	10		—	
Whiskey,	gall.	37		35	40	40		35	38
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		125	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,	——	—		125	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,	——	—		—		160	200	—	
Port,	——	—		200	325	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—		65	85	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favor us with communications.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

A CAMP-MEETING, for Iredell circuit, will commence on Saturday the 2d of August, and conclude the Wednesday following, at Hickory Grove, three miles east of Jonesville, Surry county, N. C

2. For Salisbury circuit, at Ebenezer M. H. on Deep river, Randolph county, one mile from Meudenhall's mills, on Saturday the 9th of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

3. For Guilford circuit, at Mount Zion M. H. lower part of Stokes county, to commence on Saturday the 16th of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

4. For Caswell circuit, at Prospect M. H. in the south part of Caswell county, eighteen miles north-west of Hillsborough, to commence on Saturday the 23d of August, and conclude the Wednesday following.

Lewis Skidmore.

June 17. 75—

Hillsborough Academy.

AT the late examination of the students of the Hillsborough Academy, held in presence of the Faculty of the University of this state, fifteen young gentlemen were approved on the studies preparatory to the freshman class, and six for the sophomore.

The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the last Monday in the present month.

The subscriber has engaged the assistance of a gentleman, who has taught for several years in one of the most distinguished classical seminaries in Maryland.

Idle, dissolute, and profane young men, who may think of resorting to this institution, are hereby forwarned, that neither at the Academy, nor in the town, will immorality meet with the least countenance.

Exclusive of the time allotted for recitation, regular hours for studying at the Academy under the inspection of the teachers, are prescribed, morning and evening; so that the time usually misspent by students at their lodgings, will be here usefully employed.

John Rogers, *Principal*

June 24. 76—6w

FOR SALE,

In the town of Hillsborough, on accommodating terms, a large, convenient, well finished house, pleasantly situated, on a highly improved lot, containing every necessary out-building. Inquire of

James Webb.

June 3. 73—tf

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C. July 1, 1823.

A
James Allen,
James Armstrong, 2
Wm. Armstrong,
John Allen,
Miss Betsey Ashe,
Christopher Allen,
Thos. Armstrong,
John Allison.
B
Rev. Mr. Bingham,
David Berry,
Samuel Bigelow,
John Bain,
Wm. Baldwin,
Richard Bowing,
Charles Bruce,
Henry Burgar,
Gabriel Barba.
C
Rev. John M. Craig,
Samuel Childs, 2
William Carnal,
Miss E. A. Chapman,
Thomas Clancy,
Miss Jane Clancy,
John Cuming,
Mary Crabtree,
Henson Cotter,
John Campbell,
Alfred Call,
John J. Carrington, 2
Thos. Carrington,
James Cowan,
John Cheatham,
Nancy Carrell,
John H. Cattell,
James Carden,
Samuel S. Claytor.
D
Edward Davis,
Eliza Dotson,
Adam Duglass.
E
Robert Eaton.
F
Matthew Fulrail, 2
Rev. Jos. S C. Frey, 2
Sarah Flemons,
William Fonville,
Thos. J. Fonville.
G
Ritty Gains,
Rev. Sam. Garrard,
Moses Gess.
H
Mary B. Herndon,
David Holloway,
Hanah Harriss,
Wm. H. Hall,
John A. Hogan,
Thomas Horn,
Richard Hinds,
John Hammons,
Rev. Willis Harris,
Morgan Hart,
Silas Hopkins,
Claricy Hazel,
Cephus Hudson,
John Hunt,
William Hagris,
Gilbert Hart.
Wm. Jameison, 3
Samuel S. Jackson,
Wm. Ingram.
K
George Keer,
Wm. Kirkland, 3
Daniel Keer.
L
Ann Lockhart,
George Laws,
Samuel Lee.
M
James Mebane,
Jemima Moore,
J. M'Cauley,
John M'Kerall,
Willie P. Mangum, 2
James M'Adams,
John B. M'Mullin, 4
Nat. G. Mazzell,
A. D. *Murphy*, 2
Hugh Mulhollan,
Randolph Maybrey,
James M'Carel,
Parson Mangum,
Miss Julia Moore,
Henry M'Collum.
O
Henderson Owen,
Barnebas O'Farral.
P
Carsey Pickett, 2
Jacob Pealer,
James Pyles,
Samuel Pealer.
R
Thomas Reeves,
Archibald Rulen,
Guilliesh Rhodes,
John Reppy.
James Roberson,
Green Richards,
Charlotte Reaves,
Jacob Riley.
S
Joseph H. Sanders, 2
Jas. Strayhorn, jun.
Herbert Sims,
Willie Sweaney, 2
Willie Shaw,
Miss Nancey Scott.
T
James Tate,
James Thompson,
Joseph Terry,
Mary Thomas,
William Trice,
Elijah Teasley,
Thomas Taylor,
James Turner,
Martha Thompson.
U
John Umstead, 3
Halling Usher.
V
James S. Vaughn.
W
John Wilfong, 2
Wm. Wolff,
John Ward,
Jonathan Wheeler,
James Williams.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

July 9. 78—

BLANKS

for sale at this office

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Chapel Hill, N. C. July 1, 1823.

A
Moses Atwater, 2
Willis W. Alston,
John R. Allison,
Benjamin H. Alston.
B
John D. Barr, 2
William Barbee, 3
C. Barbee,
Thomas Bond,
Elizabeth Benjamin,
George Bevill,
Ransom Baldwin,
James Bryan,
George S. Betner.
C
Samuel E. Chapman
Jesse Carter.
F
Joseph Fennill,
Mary Flintoff,
Richard L. Fearn, 2
G
Robert M. Galloway,
Thomas G. Graham,
H
Lee Haywood,
John Hatchett.
J
Lee Johnston,
George Johnston.
K
Bryan Kittrall,
Rev. S. K. Kollock, 2
L
Richard W. Long, 2
M
William M'Cawley,
John M'Clain, esq.
William H. Meritt,
Henry Meritt.
O
Geo. Oldham, esq. 2
John Oldham, esq.
Wm. Oldham, esq.
P
Charles Parish,
Thomas Pugh,
Edmond R. Pitt,
Lewis Parton.
R
Nimrod Ragsdale.
S
William R. Smith,
David M. Saunders.
T
Ezekiel Trice,
Jonathan Tripp.
W
John C. White.

H. Thompson, *P. M.*

Chapel Hill, July 1, 1823. 78—3w

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52—tf

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

William Horner vs. *James Roberts's heirs* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of James Roberts, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt and the costs thereon.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75 76—6w

tate of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COTNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Isaac Woods vs. *Thomas Wilson, surviving administrator of John Woods, deceased, Thomas Thompson, executor of Samuel Thompson, deceased, Rebecca Thompson, widow of said Samuel, who was joint administrator with the said Thomas Wilson of the estate of said John Woods, and the said Thomas Wilson and Jane his wife, Michael Robinson and Nancy his wife, William Woods, David Burton and Frances his wife, John Woods, David Woods, Young Woods, Robert Wilson and Sarah his wife, William Woods, and Henderson Woods, who are children and heirs at law of James Woods, deceased, who was one of the heirs at law of John Woods, deceased.* — Petition for distribution of the estate of John Woods, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Michael Robinson and Nancy his wife, William Woods, David Burton and Frances his wife, John Woods, David Woods, Young Woods, Robert Wilson and Sarah his wife, William Woods, and Henderson Woods, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Michael Robinson and Nancy his wife, William Woods, David Burton and Frances his wife, John Woods, David Woods, Young Woods, Robert Wilson and Sarah his wife, William Woods and Henderson Woods appear at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 87½ 74—6w

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR POLLOK wishing to sell all the land he owns in the county of Orange, Notice is hereby given to all persons who may wish to purchase either the whole or any part, that if they leave information thereof, directed to me and left at the store of Messrs. Sneed & Co. in Hillsborough, I will be up there in the course of next month, when their wishes shall be attended to. The land will be sold low, and on accommodating credit, in such parcels as may suit the convenience of those who live adjoining it. Good security will be required.

John Devereux.

Raleigh, June 27. 77—3w

From the Nashville Gazette.

Political Horse Racing, and Presidential Contest.

As *racing* has become a fashionable amusement of the day—whether it be the racing of *grooms* or *politicians*, I have here undertaken to amuse the lovers of sport with the details of a splendid political *sweepstakes*, which I recently witnessed.

It has been announced by the *stewards* of the *turf* that, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution of the jocky club, on a certain day a *jocky club race* would be run over the *United States track*, free for the entrance of any horse or gelding, *mares* being excepted; said horse or gelding *being a native of these United States*, and *aged thirty five years or over*. The distance—once round the turf—the course embracing the whole twenty four United States of America. The weight to be carried by the horses, nothing more than the obloquy which the respective riders of each could throw upon the nags of the others. The entrance *gratis*.—The purse, the reward of speed and bottom, furnished by the jocky club, was a *liberty cap*, which invested the successful *candidate* with the presidency of *these United States* for the term of four years, from and after the 4th day of March, 1825.

The magnificence of the prize, produced great interest and excitement; and it was supposed the turf would be crowded with the distinguished racers of the continent. Indeed for a long time previous to the day of *trial* the *public prints* were incessant in their annunciations of celebrated coursers, who would be competitors in this contest. But when the day of entrance came, and the books were closed, the following five *candidates* were alone placed on the list; to wit: the ADAMS, the JACKSON, the CLAY, the CALHOUN and the CRAWFORD. (N. B. *It is said the Dewitt Clinton of New York*—a steed of no small celebrity, would have also *entered*, had not some of the jockies of that state, last year, wilfully *lamed him!*)

But to enable the reader to enter fully into the interest which this contest excited, I will add a brief sketch of the *pedigree* and *performances* of the five nags which were entered.

The ADAMS is a horse of illustrious ancestry. He was begotten by the celebrated *John Adams* who run with much distinguished applause during the revolutionary war; and although his performances in the latter part of his life detracted much from that high and deserved reputation which his early success had acquired for him—having been in old age, beaten and distanced by the pride of Virginia—that matchless courser the *Jefferson*; still he was unquestionably a horse of no mean prowess. The friends of the old *Adams* however imputed the defeat which he received at the hands of the *Jefferson*, to bad keeping; and threw the blame on one of his grooms, named *Hamilton*; but wholly without authority, for the Jefferson was evidently his superior. But jockies, you know, are fruitful in excuses when illfortune attends their nags. The high blood of the Adams seems to have been more sanguinely relied on than either his figure or his previous performances; for he is an obese, stout buttocked animal, and his excellence in racing partakes not of downright turf running, such as we now speak of, but rather of the light airy ambling of the Pegasus breed. It is with difficulty he can be kept in the *track*, so much is he addicted to *bolting*. He displayed his propensity in this way in the year 1807.—When running against some horses called the Republicans over the course called the Senate, he *suddenly* reared, plunged and kicked up—threw off his rider, one OTIS, whom he repeatedly stamped, and forthwith dashed into a rich green *clover field* that bordered the margin of the course, where he has ever since remained, *grazing on the fat of the land*. His sire was also vehemently adicted to this practice of bolting. The ADAMS has been frequently sent to Europe by the American jockies; but it is said the expenses, attending the *outfits*, &c. always amounted to more than his winnings. He was raised in Massachusetts: or rather he was *borne* there, for he was *trained* in Europe, having gone to that country when but eleven years old, and remained there many years under the guidance of some royal grooms.

The JACKSON is a tall, slim horse; but "of mighty bone and bold emprise." He is moreover exceedingly spirited and high mettled. In his own state (Tennessee,) he has run with wonderful success; never having lost a race there or elsewhere—but it is the splendid *victory* which he obtained over the noted British horse, the PACKENHAM on the ORLEANS TURF on the 8th of January, 1815, which has given him such distinguished reputation. The *Packenham* was a full blooded courser—akin to the invincible *Wellington*, who beat the far famed NAPOLEON on the field of *Waterloo*. The *Packenham* was expressly picked by the British king, from amongst his whole stud, and sent to the Orleans turf expressly to encounter an *American horse*; yet the *Jackson* distanced him the first round. It is universally admitted, even by the knowing ones of England, that the Jackson ran that race *in exceeding quick time!* The JACKSON has also beaten the *Creek*, the *Seminole* and the *Florida*, horses of some note.

As to the CALHOUN, he is a mere colt—scarcely *bridle wise*.—His former performances had given him no reputation—and the knowing ones were astonished at the rashness of his *keepers* in placing him in competition with such tried speed and bottom.

He is, 'tis true, a sprightly, very looking colt, but he has not one of the *marks or points* of a *first rate*. His backers frequently indicated a disposition to withdraw him, and venture their funds on the *Adams*; but in their councils "madness ruled the hour," and he appeared upon the course a candidate for domination.

The CLAY is an airy supple-jointed fellow, of bright and cheerful countenance. He comes from the backwoods of Kentucky, where he has run with such success, at county gatherings, that in that state he has no competitor. In 1814 he ran at *Ghent*, where some American horses and among others the Adams, were matched against the steeds of old England, and success crowned the *heels* of the Americans. It is thought by some that the Adams did not on that occasion maintain the interests of the *whole* American sportsmen; but that he ran only for the *Cape Cod* jockies. The western sportsmen had liked to have lost their all by him, and would, but for the *Clay*.

The CRAWFORD is a tall, majestic figure, with wonderful bone, muscle and sinew. His tread *firm* and indicative of great strength and activity. He sprung from the old Virginia stock of racers; one of the best strains in these United States. (Vide the American racing calendar, titles, *Washington*, *Jefferson*, *Madison*, and *Monroe*.)—When young he was taken to Georgia, and there occasionally ran a few cider races successfully, when his owners emboldened at his success, ventured to enter him in the *state* jockey club, where he defeated the favorite horse of Georgia, although often opposed by that dare devil, the *John Clark*, a nag of some distinction in that quarter, who has lately, however, become *spavined*, *splinted* and *stringhalted*. It is singular that the supporters of all the other nags vied in their abuse of this horse and his performances.

Such are the characters of the horses which paraded on the day of trial. All of them had acquired reputation in their *provincial* racing, but how they would play their parts, when opposed to each other on the great theatre of the *national turf*, was all "doubt and darkness." Bets were various—and the vociferations of praise from the friends of the respective nags were boisterous and constant. The shrewd Yankee was ready to risk his whole crop of onions, together with the fruits of his year's toil in the cod fishery, on his favorite Adams. Hundreds of the sons of old Kentucky were around the Clay, who made the "welkin ring" with their shouts. They said "he was half horse—half alligator and tiped with the snapping turtle."—Nay, they avowed "he was a very steam boat!—a Mississippi sawyer!" They swore "he was the best horse on the turf, and that they could out run, out jump, out shoot, throw down or whip any man or set of men who dared to contradict them!"

A faint uproar of approbation was occasionally heard from the friends of the Calhoun, but it was "a dying sound."

The Georgians and Virginians were loud in their plaudits.—They offered to stake piles of *old Virginia sweet scented*, and *Georgia uplands* on the Crawford. The Yankees looked with a yearning eye at the hogsheads and bales, and sinned most heinously, in their hearts, against that commandment, which *forbids the coveting of their neighbor's property*.

The Jackson had about him some staunch friends, though few in number. They talked of the *ever glorious eighth*, and swore "by the *deeds* he had done," that *he* "was horse of horses."

The Adams had been long in training. He had been long under the care of two famous sporting associations, called the "Essex Junto," and "Hartford Convention," whose system of training was fashioned after the English plan.

The Clay was trained chiefly in Kentucky, *amongst the people*, and rubbed down occasionally by the friends of S. American independence and the Mississippi boatmen.

Some Dutch waggoners in Pennsylvania had the keeping of the Calhoun, who stuffed him with *rye straw* and *wheat bran*; a sort of food that nourish

tended to *puff* him up, without invigorating him with any real *strength*.

The Jackson might be said to be without keepers; at least he had none of experienced professional skill. His backers said he was always at the service of the jocky club—that he required no *keeping*, and that he was always ready if *the people should think fit to start him*. No studied preparation had therefore been made, and he came upon the ground full and rough—relying on his native strength unaided by the skill of the jockies.

The Crawford was in famous plight. He was at first managed by some Georgia jockies. He was thence taken to the *old dominion*, where he was again looked after by some of the old grooms of *ninety-eight:* the same who had trained the Jefferson, when he beat "t'other Adams." Mordecai Noah of New-York also "ever and anon," took him through a course of exercise.

The state of Maine was selected as the *starting post*. There on the appointed day the candidates met; and from thence they were to run throughout the whole twenty-four states.

The beating of the drums announced that the hour for the riders to mount had arrived. The rattling of this instrument of war electrified Old Hickory. It was to the same music he ran when he tried his speed with the Packenham. He pricked up his ears, bowed his neck, champed his bit, and carried lofty. But this note of war greatly affrighted the Adams, whose spirits are always startled at 'wild war's deadly blast;' and his friends were greatly shocked at sounds so offensive to the feelings *of a peaceable and religious people*.

The editor of the National Gazette was selected as the rider of the Adams; who has acquired some distinction both in this country and in Britain, as a rider. His system of political horsemanship partakes more of the English, than of the American mode.—And it is moreover said he is quite capricious in relation to his tenets, alternately the votary of "doctrines fashioned to the varying hour." He mounted his condidate for dominion: and the richness and gaudiness of his dress filled *the people* with amazement.—He was clothed in *purple;* and on his head he wore a cap like *a crown;* and attached to this crown, floated in the air two ensigns, impressed with appropriate mottos. The one however was speedily tied up; the other rattled in the wind, and displayed this inscription, "We are all federalists—We are republicans!"—It was however whispered about that this was the same flag which the Adams carried when he ran in Massachusetts under the fictitious name of Publicola; and it was apparent that the *ground* of the ensign had been newly *repainted*; that the old inscription had been brushed out, and this new one substituted in its stead.

Noah, one of the Crawford jockies, a keen lynx-eyed fellow, was seen to gaze slyly, yet intently, at this ancient banner, hinted that vestiges of the ancient writings were visible; a transcript of which being submitted to that burrower after antiquities, Dr. Mitchell, he produced the true and original reading to be thus: "Hurza for the Alien and Sedition Laws!" "Standing Armies and Direct Taxes!"—The rider carried in his hand a whip, made of a certain timber called 'direct taxes,' admirably calculated for *scourging*. The Adams carried heavy weight, fastened upon him by the opposing grooms, consisting of huge masses of *Federalism* and *Aristocracy*. It was thought those burthens would not greatly impede his progress in passing over the dry sandy soil of the New England states; but it was believed they would cause him to stick fast in the deep rich and loamy grounds of the west.

He was led to the stating post by a *federalist* of the Boston turf.

The Clay was mounted by *one of the people*, a rough hardy Kentuckian, dressed in a linsy-woolsy hunting shirt fastened around him, a coarse leathern belt with deer-skin mockasons, with "a blue and white cotton handkerchief" tied round his head.—He carried a whip, a mere twig, cut from the tree of *persuasion*. His bridle reins were made of *the people's will*. He too unfurled an ensign, which bore "The Western States and the Mississippi." The only extra weight which the Clay carried consisted in an old dirty pack of cards, heretofore much used, but apparently long since thrown by, which the Adams jockies sneakingly thrust into the girdle of his rider.

A "Western Citizen" conducted the Clay to the polls, who merrily chaunted as he led him up,

My bonny brave Horse has come out of the West,
And in all the great valley this steed is the best.

A square built *mynheer* of Pennsylvania led the Calhoun to the charge, who pitched upon his back a mere catch (the editor of the Franklin Gazette) as his rider. The little groom was almost weighed down by epaulettes, sashes, lace, buttons, embroidery and plumes. He wore a fierce *chapeau* to which was affixed a golden plate with this inscription, "*The Army Candidate*." 'Twas cruel to oppress this *yearling* with additional weight; but an unfeeling Crawfork jockey thrust into the knapsack of the rider a huge *Rip Rap Rock*, which almost prostrated the frisky racer.

The gallan War Horse Jackson was led to the polls.—The editor of the Columbian Observer officiated as his principal attendant, though his assistence had previously been given to the Clay. He was rode by the editor of the Nashville Gazette, who owing to the spirit of his steed, was mounted without whip or spur. He wore an old *Continental* three-cornered cocked hat, with ensigns pendant, in which were inscribed, "Camden, Tahoopka, New Orleans." The Clay folks ungenerously endeavored to fasten to his croup a heavy southern mineral called Arbuthnot, which, however, the noble animal shook off entirely, before he started.

Next "*in gallant trim*" was marshalled at the polls the lofty Crawford.—His undaunted air, perfect figure, and agile tread, called forth the plaudits of the great assemblage—The editor of the National Advocate, the famous New York keeper, the same who last year lamed and pricked the Clinton, led the Crawford to the polls.—The editor of the Enquirer, a lad bred in the best Virginia stables, was seated on his back. In his dress were blended the fashions of the white man and of the Indian.—On his flag glared in large capitals, 'STATE RIGHTS'—'ECONOMY'—'REPUBLICANISM OF NIETY EIGHT'—and in the back ground a painting, a representation of an encounter in which the bow of Cupid overcomes the scalping knife of the savage, designed as an emblem of the new mode of inculcating civilization by means of the pleasant process of intermarriages.

He carried neither scourge nor goad. His enemies thrust under his saddle large bundles of mis-stated Treasury Reports, *Suppressed Documents*, &c. but his rider, with the slight of *hocus focus*, freed himself from these encumbrances. They attempted too to point out a speck of *Federalism*, which they said had attached itself to him, but it was bedizzened by the resplendent dapples of Republicanism which pervaded his whole body.

The competitors were at length marshalled at the *post*. The judges gave the word—GO! a hurra! was shouted by the multitude, and off dashed the gallants; an empire the prize.

They started in the state of Maine, through which state there were two tracts, viz. the Missouri Tract and the Maine Tract. The Crawford promptly selected the Missouri route, which he steadily pursued, and at the onset ran far ahead of the Adams, who lost much time in temporising, in first trying the advantages of one tack, and then of the other, to catch the most popular breeze. At length having gotten into the current, he spread all his canvass, and then ensued a vigorous contest between the Crwford and the Adams, which however resulted in the supremacy of the latter. Throughout New Hampshire the Adams continued to lead the van. The same success continued to attend him as he onwards passed over Vermont; but as they dashed along the Green Mountains, the old Warriors of the Revolution shouted zealously for Old Hickory, who made a run at the Adams under this cheering, but ineffectually. Massachusetts was next entered, the Adams far ahead. Here the rider of the Adams unfurled his heretofore *concealed* banner, which displayed "The Hartford Convention!" and the "Universal Yankee Nation!" and amongst those people who have so long cried "England is the Bulwark of our Religion," the effect which these talismanic words produced was prodigious. Fanuell Hall resounded with cheers.—Throughout the Adams led the way.

Once however he was suddenly checked in his career, on the plains of Lexington, by the shades of those whigs, whose bones are bleaching on those fields. They essayed to tear from the crown of his rider the traitorous ensign which he had just unfurled.

The state of the turf in this state seemed happily fitted for the successful progress of the Adams, whilst the other nags trode on a soil peculiarly heavy to *republican* hoofs.

No change was noticed in their progress through Rhode-Island: but as they reached the confines of Connecticut, the Adams evidently flagged, notwithstanding the most vehement application of the spur, whilst the others seemed to acquire new vigor.

At Stonington the whole *field* passed the Adams, who was at that period terribly frightened at the carousals of the people of that village who were just then celebrating the anniversary of their victory over com. Hardy. "The gentleman of Philadelphia," who rode the Adams, was much vexed at this accident, and declared it "unbecoming a religious and moral people to rejoice at their victories over their enemies."

This accident brought the competitors together, and in a pretty well started line they all entered the state of New York. In this state there was no *sham* riding. It was deemed by all an important stage in the contest. The struggle was vehement on the part of each. The Crawford led the way, pressed however, frequently, up to the girth by the Adams. In this state the rider of the Adams doused his "Hartford Convention" flag; but not so completely as to obscure entirely a glimmering of the *ancient inscription*. The times had changed—New York "was herself again." The rider of the Adams tried each art to urge the dull delay of his beast. A volatile genius, he had been "every thing by starts and nothing long."

He rode sometimes in *federal style*, sometimes in English style and sometimes in the republican way, tho' awkwardly enough 'tis true, but to no advantageous end. The Crawford led the way, and this excited no astonishment in those who were apprized that Noah had taught Ritchie how to avail himself of all the near cuts in that mighty state. The course of the Adams in that state, was too devious for one who had but little time to spare. The poor Calhoun was greatly distressed. The Clay made a vigorous but unsuccessful effort. The Jackson was doing well, but when he leaped across the great *Canal* his rider shouted "Huzza for Dewitt Clinton!" which so vexed the Tammanies that they threw every sort of rubbish and obstruction in his path. New Jersey also became the arena of a vigorous contest, and it is difficult to say which acquired the victory.—But it is believed the Adams maintained a general superiority in that state; though as they bounded across the *fields of Princeton and Trenton* the Jackson gained the front and was the first to enter the frontier of Pennsylvania. In this state the success of each was various and alternate. Much fine running was displayed at this stage, and a variety of dexterous feats were performed by the riders; chiefly by those of the Adams, the Calhoun and the Jackson—accompanied with a Billingsgate altercation but little creditable to the parties. But so soon as they entered the confines of Maryland the Crawford whipt ahead and dashed throughout the state acknowledged victor. Near to Baltimore another accident befel the Adams. He bolted at the sight of the star-spangled banner, which floated "like a streamer long and gay," triumphantly on the ramparts of Fort McHenry. In Virginia though held hard in hand the Crawford ran far ahead. His antagonists could scarcely keep within sight of him. He seemed to be wafted on the wings of the wind:

"——————and as he flew
Left all the world behind.

At Richmond the Adams again flew the track, such was his horror at the "Prospect before us!" Pursuing his unchecked career, the Crawford rushed triumphant across the state of North Carolina. On entering the borders of S. Carolina the progress of the Crawford was marked with less velocity; for he was speedily overhauled by the Calhoun. But he did not tamely yield to the latter, for a warm disputation ensued, which attracted the curiosity of one Mr. senator Smith to such a degree that in attempting to cross the path of the Calhoun he was shockingly *trampled upon*. Since the occurrence, he has *spoken two or three times to the people*, but it is believed such is the nature of his bruises, that he will never entirely recover from their effects. The Calhoun prevailed in South Carolina; but just as he had placed himself in a jumping position, to leap across the Savannah river into the state of Georgia, one Cumming, a noted shooter in that quarter, who had taken a sly *squatting position* on the Georgia bank, fired a huge blunderbuss, charged up to the muzzle with *Cologne water*, direct into his face, which being neither covered with silk or *oak bark*, was not impervious to the touch of this sensitive load of the assailant, and the consequence was, that the Calhoun twisted, wheeled and fell—to *run* no more.

Over the sands of Georgia the Crawford bounded with the swiftness of an Antelope; and as he passed through Augusta, a zealot fired at him a squib, charged with *federalism*, but if the contents even *scratched* him, the wound was instantly healed by one Dr. Abbot a noted farrier. To reach the state of Tennessee the Indian territory had to be crossed, and the whitemen who had settled there *purely* however *to teach the aborigines the art of civilization by means of the process of matrimony*, greeted him with the yells of victory. The parties militant next struck the soil of Tennessee, and then it was that the Jackson flew

"——like an arrow——
Shot by an archer strong."

He rushed with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent; the Clay next, then the Adams—the Crawford falling far in the rear, overcome with the efforts he had made in the southern states. But the Jackson's triumph was but short lived. He yielded the van, as the last shouts of the Tennessee volunteers died in his ears—as they entered the borders of Kentucky. The Clay who had heretofore leisurly trotted in the rear, save a *spurt* or two which he made in New York and Pennsylvania, seemed as fresh as when he started, such was the ease with which he passed every thing in Kentucky. He penetrated *Ohio* still distancing his rivals. The rider of the Adams saw that the day was against him, and that as speed and bottom had failed him, he must resort to skill.—He threw out his "*Universal Yankee nation*" banner and adroitly displayed it to the people as he rushed along; but to no purpose; the charm was gone. Indiana was another theatre of the triumph of the Clay; but when the state of Illinois appeared to their view, the Crawford, somewhat reflushed, essayed to pass him, and made a splendid run, notwithstanding an ill natured *Cook* threw at him a mangled carcase *cooked with his own hands*, as a terrible raw head and bloody bones, to affright him. In Mississippi the contest was interesting for a while—the Crawford nearing the Clay up to the shoulders.

In this state was seen the last of the Adams. A cruel master was in the very act of scourging his naked manacled slave, on the margin of the tract, just at the moment when the Adams passed along. A scene so shocking to the feelings of this sensitive horse, so frightful to his vision, overcame him, and he snorted, reared and bounded across *a certain degree of North Latitude*, beyond which the cries of the bondman are never to be heard; and sought an exclusion from deeds so revolting to his nature carrying with him his rider, the Mazeppa of modern times. Adown the state of Louisiana the Clay led the way.—But when the plains of Orleans burst upon the sight of the Jackson, the recollection of times gone by impelled him to an exercise of his mightiest efforts. He was just in the act of passing the Clay, and when he thought "his fortunes were a ripening fast," he suddenly found his career checked by barriers, formed of a timber called the "*habeas corpus suspended*," extending athwart his path, and reared by a crowd of little noisy cheffering Frenchman. Amazement possessed him! "You too, Brutus?" exclaimed his rider. The noble animal stopped—his energies relaxed—the rider dropped his rein and uttered INGRATITUDE! It was a shameful act. The people of Louisiana had ventured their lands and houses—their domicils, their wives and their daughters on the same Jackson when he contended against the Packenham. He preserved them! restored them! he triumphed, and they were enriched! "So goes the world!"—The Jackson was withdrawn from the contest—The Clay and the Crawford bounded across the father of the waters, and contended for supremacy in the state of Mississippi, and there the Crawford renewed his sway. The little state of Alabama was the last point of the compass which was boxed; and in gallant and triumphant style the Crawford passed the winning post! And thus terminated the race for dominion.

The judges awarded the prize to the Crawford, and in all due form he was installed President of these United States.

Strange! some will say, that a *Horse* should reign over intelligent beings! Reader! rather rejoice that it is not our fate to be governed by an *Ass!* It is the lot of hundreds of nations to be ruled by the latter. History abounds in instances. Horses too have had some share in governing, if the chronicles are faithful. That furious mad man, Caligula, made his horse Incitatus, the member of a college, and it is added that he was the most worthy member of the institution. He also created him High Priest, and it is not shown that he was less devout than his fellows. Incitatus, through his master's favor, also rose to the rank of Consul; and we see nothing in his history of that tyranny and rapacity which marked the administration of other Roman Governors.

O'KELLY.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Dido*, capt. Maxwell, has arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 23d of May. Nothing of moment had occurred. The French advance slowly, but steadily; they meet no where with a cordial reception. Pampeluna, and St. Sebastians continue unmolested; the French appeared fearful of attacking these places. The garrison of Pampeluna made a sally with 1000 men, and four cannon, and having captured many French troops retreated to the fortress without loss. It is positively affirmed in Catalonia, that Mina, with 5000 troops, had entered La Cedargne, and had created great alarm. Marshal Moncey, was compelled to accept battle near Figueras, into the citadel of which Mina threw some troops; but he afterwards crossed the Ter, and pursued his guerilla system. Ballasteros, with a strong force, is manœuvering near Mina, and the two armies will keep the French in check.

Whatever may have been the belligerant intentions of Russia, they seem to have been suddenly checked by an alarming declaration, made by Mr. Bagot, the British minister at St. Petersburg, viz.

"That the neutrality of England in the present contest between France and Spain, depended entirely upon the circumstances of the other powers of Europe not taking any part in the war."

This confirms the original declaration made at the congress of Verona.

Mr. Perkins' engine has at last received the approbation of even the most sceptical. It is, however, imagined that his calculations of the saving of fuel are rather overrated.—*Nat. Adv.*

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The new line packet ship New York, capt. Maxwell, arrived at New York, on Friday morning. By this arrival the editors of the Gazette, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Post, have received their regular files of London and Liverpool papers. Lloyd's and Shipping Lists, &c. The London papers are to the evening of the 31st of May, and the Liverpool of the 4th of June.

Entrance of the French into Madrid.

It is confirmed, that the French army has occupied Madrid. Despatches received by the British government from Sir Charles Stuart, state, that this event took place on the 23d, and the Paris papers say on the 24th May, at 2 o'clock in the morning. The intelligence was conveyed to Paris by telegraph; nothing could, of course, be known as to the manner in which the invading army was received. Count de l'Abisbal, who commanded the Spanish forces at Madrid, retired, on the approach of the enemy, upon the Tagus. It has been reported that he had been arrested by order of the Cortes; but this is contradicted in the London Courier, which states that there was little doubt of his having taken so decided a step in concert with the views of the other patriot generals.

From the tone of the London papers, we might almost be induced to believe, that the struggle with France and Spain will be short. The Courier positively asserts, that government had received despatches of "so decisive a character, that we could scarcely hesitate for a moment to consider the question of war with Spain as at an end." Adverting to this fact, the Morning Chronicle says, that letters from Seville gave reason for believing, that the towns and places adjoining were not so constitutional as had been hoped, which had placed the Cortes in a very critical situation. In consequence of that body having expressed a desire to negociate with France, a change of ministers had taken place at Seville, which the Chronicle laments as the prelude to a disgraceful "termination of so gallant a struggle for liberty;" and concludes with remarking: "If it be, all we can say is, we hope the Cortes will meet their desens, for in that case it will be difficult to equal them in baseness and imbecility."

The following is given as the conditions, which count Abisbal, in the name of Ferdinand, had proposed to France: 1st. The constitution to be amended. 2d. The king to return to Madrid. 3d. The present cortes to be dissolved, and a new one assembled, comprising delegates from all parties in Spain, for the purpose of forming a new constitution. He protests against any foreign interference in the new modelling of the constitution, but, for the sake of preserving the peace of Madrid, he is understood to have sent to the French head-quarters to urge their immediate advance, and the speediest possible occupation of the capital.

A new regency was about to be formed at Madrid, to govern in Ferdinand's name so long as he continued absent, which was expected to consist of the Dukes de San Carlos and De l'Infantado, and the Marquis de Casa Yrujo.

Accounts had been received in London from Seville that the extraordinary financial measures about to be adopted by the cortes, had been submitted to that body, and finally adopted. The government had been authorised to enforce the payment by military aid; grain would be received in payment, and a per centage allowed to those who pay contributions in advance. An extraordinary war subsidy of two hundred millions of reals had been determined on, and the most energetic measures are stated to have been adopted by the cortes to repel the enemy. This, we cannot but allow, gives a very different appearance to things. But there is no saying how far French influence and French gold may have gone in bringing about the change of men and measures at Seville, so confidently said, in the latest London papers, to have taken place. There was some talk of the Spanish cortes having resolved on removing the government from Seville to Cadiz.

Nothing appears in the Paris papers about the reported victory of Mina, though it is certain that this gallant fellow has succeeded in avoiding the snares, which it was said, had been laid to entrap him, and from which it was believed he could not possibly escape. The latest accounts state, that he had arrived at Cellent with 4000 men. The Spanish army appears to be stationed at the following places:—Morillo, near Benavente, 9,000; Empecinado near Valladolid, 4,000 guerillas; Ballasteros, near Sarinena, 9,000; Mina, in Catalonia, 38,000 infantry, and 25,000 cavalry; Abisbal and Espinosa, Madrid, 18,000 infantry, and 3,000 cavalry. Besides these regular troops, there are 12,000 militia, and 80,000 volunteers.

In a letter to his constituents, Sir Robert Wilson announces his arrival in Spain; and the cordial welcome with which he was received. On the following day, was to enter the ranks as a private grenadier—leaving it for government to dispose of him afterwards as they pleased.

It is now generally understood that the Greeks will only consent to negociate with the Porte, upon the acknowledged basis of their full and entire Independence.

The Turks are making formidable preparations for a last effort upon Greece, both by land and sea. Their

fleet, about to sail, amount to 100 vessels. The Greeks, it is said, are preparing to meet them. They have 88 ships, besides 20 fire ships with which they make tremendous havoc.

With regard to the affairs of Persia, nothing can be said with precision, as the negociations are far from being concluded.

The dates from Constantinople, are to the 30th of April. On the 22d the artillery announced the birth of a new imperial prince—since then, all the mosques and minarets have been illuminated.

The British Ambassador Lord Strangford, is using his best endeavours with the government of the Porte to effect an accommodation, but, it is said, the Porte declines the proffered mediation.

Ireland is still ravaged by the atrocities of the insurgents. The Dublin editors begin to recommend martial law, instead of the slow process of courts.

RUSSIA.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh of the 15th April, state that the government had taken strict measures to prevent the circulation of all political writings that are composed in a spirit contrary to the system which, since the foundation of the holy Alliance, is observed by the united cabinets.

It is stated, that all idea of a rupture or misunderstanding, with Great Britain and Russia, on account of the invasion of Spain, had subsided.

PORTUGAL.

The only notice we can observe of the affairs of Portugal, is an article datedOporto, April 28th, which mentions the arrival of an express from the Constitutional army, communicating the intelligence that gen. Morillo had encountered Amarante's force and had some fighting with them.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 23.

POLITICAL HORSE RACE.

In our preceding columns will be found an article copied from the Nashville Gazette, under the above title, a part of which we have had for three or four weeks in type, but its length has hitherto compelled us to postpone it. In the composition of this article, the writer has displayed much observation, and a happy talent for carricature. He has, however, an evident partpartiality for the Crawford, and although we also hold him in high estimation, we are not sure that the Adams is justly entitled to carry all the weights that this writer has been pleased to heap upon him. But be this as it may, we give the article to our readers, because we know the perusal of it will be gratifying to many of them; and we are not of opinion that the election of any candidate should be promoted by witholding the charges or insinuations which are made against him. If of sound bottom, he will no doubt be able to divest himself of these incumbrances, and be the more highly honoured from the very circumstances which were intended for his defeat.

Correction.—In the proceedings on the fourth of July, at the Red House, in this county, we published the toasts as they were furnished to us, and we believe correctly. We afterwards received a communication requesting us to erase from the 22d toast the name of *John Q. Adams, secretary of state*, and insert *William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury;* an alteration which we find has been made in the same toast as published in the Raleigh papers. This statement we feel it our duty to make, whichever name may have echoed over the sparkling glass on that joyous occasion.

From a few remarks which we made in our paper of the 2d inst. the editor of the Milton Gazette has had the sagacity to discover that we mean to support "Mr. Secretary Adams" in his claims to the presidency; and seems not a little displeased at our expressing a hope that at the approaching election the vote of North Carolina will not be controled by Virginia influence or sectional prejudices. A hint that we should throw off our leading strings, and vote as freemen ought to vote, independently and understandingly, seems to have conjured up a host of fearful images more terrible than the *Hartford convention* or the *blue lights* of Connecticut. But we cannot sympathise with him in his fears for the declining influence of Virginia. We have always been accustomed to think for ourselves; and in a land which so justly boasts of her liberties, we feel no hesitation in declaring our views, even should they be in opposition to those of the editor of the Milton Gazette. If we were born in "the land of steady habits," it also is a land of freemen; men who know how to value and defend their rights; and as for patriotism, the flame that burnt so brightly on Bunker-Hill, was not extinguished at the bombardment of Stonington. The land of our nativity we do not blush to own, nor should we value ourselves more highly had our first breath been drawn on the banks of the Potowmac. In making our selection, therefore, from among the candidates for the presidency, we shall not be frightened from our purpose by the imposing names of federalist and republican, of the alien and sedition law; they grew out of the fierce contention of party spirit, and with it descended to the tomb of the Capulets. The question is not, To which party did he belong?—for "we are all federalists—we are all republicans"—but, who is best qualified for the important office? Our opinion is in favour of John Quincy Adams. That he possesses talents, few will be disposed to deny; his experience has been more than that of any of his competitors; and his integrity has never been impeached. And what better assurances can we have of his integrity and worth, than his continuance in high and important offices during the administration of a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe? Surely it cannot be supposed they would nurse a traitor in their bosoms; nor shall we consider ourselves traitors if we support his election.

For the gratification of the editor of the Milton Gazette, we shall [illegible] hasty remarks with a toast [illegible] "ancient dominion," at th[illegible] versary of our independe[illegible] *Quincy Adams*—Our con[illegible] en, who has served [illegible] fidelity and talent [illegible] *cannot* be shaken [illegible] Russell or the im[illegible] Smith."

Mail Robbery.—The mail from Philadelphia to Baltimore, was robbed on the morning of the 8th inst. near the Great Falls of Gunpowder, sixteen miles from Baltimore. The carriage was arrested by a fence across the road, where three men were perceived among the bushes. The guard immediately discharged his blunderbuss and pistols at them, by which one of the assailants was badly wounded. The robbers however advanced and secured the guard, who for a time was deprived of his senses by a blow; but the driver escaped and alarmed the neighborhood. A pursuit was immediately commenced, which resulted in the apprehension of three men belonging to the IronForge, on theGunpowder, one of whom confessed their guilt. Their names are Emmonheiser, Moore, and Ward; who, after undergoing an examination, were conducted to the jail in Baltimore to await their trial. Much praise is given to the guard, whose name is Patrick Green, for his great display of fidelity and courage; and a subscription has been opened under the most favourable prospect, that something might be tendered to him more substantial than empty praise.

North Carolina Notes.—We understand, that in consequence of the depreciated value of North-Carolina notes, a number of our citizens have entered into a resolution, binding themselves not to receive the paper of that state, without deducting the ordinary per centage, which we believe ranges from ten to eleven below par. We presume this measure, of almost absolute necessity, will again draw down upon our town the anger of the citizens of North-Carolina; but until they give a real value to their paper, we must submit to their anger, and be content to manage our affairs in our own way.

Petersburg Republican.

From the Cheraw S. C. Intelligencer.

Gold Mine again.—The account we gave of the mine in Anson county, N. C. seems toexcite much interest throughout the country, and some of the N. York editors appear rather incredulous on the subject.—We have taken some pains to obtain further information, and have had the good fortune to meet with col. Kerr, who is part owner of the mine; from him we have been enabled to glean some further particulars.

The mine is claimed by many different persons, and much litigation is the consequence, which has already furnished *golden* advantages to the lawyers in that neighborhood. The stream which runs through this mine is called 'Stewart's Branch,' and owing to extensive excavations, the primitive channel has been changed and given another direction; this is one cause of contention.

There are now 30 hands at work, and it is the opinion of col. Kerr, that before Fall there will be from 150 to 200 more employed.

Four workmen during the two last days found 60 penny weights of gold (equal to $63 70) which is about the regular average of their labour.—Some pieces are occasionally found which are of great value. A man in indifferent circumstances recently came across one piece, which has rendered him almost independent; its value is not publicly known, but is generally believed to be about $1,700.

We are possessed of some specimens of the ore, the uncommon purity of which is really surprising.

Wherever gold is found, it is accompanied with white and blue flint rock.

The bed of this mine is from one and a half to two miles wide, and is a part of a vein, which, in the opinion of col. Kerr and many others, partially extends from Deep to Savannah river.

The source from which the above facts are obtained, is entitled to the fullest confidence.

In Tulpehocken, Penn. a Mr. Joseph Lebengood having laid himself down to rest in the entry of his barn while his horses were feeding, fell asleep, and on his waking found one large black snake twined round his neck, and two others close by his face! The former was killed, but the two latter escaped.

Mail Robbery.—In our news department will be found an account of another robbery of the mail—and near Baltimore. This is the third daring violation of the sanctuary of the public mail, within a few years, which has taken place in the vicinity of that city; and the speedy detection, in the late instance, of the perpetrators, we might hope, if melancholy experience did not forbid us, would deter even the most desperate villians from a like attempt in future. How far the publication of Hare's life and adventures, and the im[illegible]nduct of zealous and good men, [illegible] of Hull, tended to destroy [illegible]luence of the execution [illegible] upon them, is a ques[illegible]ll not attempt to an[illegible], in a measure, [illegible]hment, [illegible]es of [illegible], by their [illegible]racter, were better calculat[illegible]gh-way robbery, than to [illegible] and the circumstances attending the condemnation and execution of Hull, gave to that solemn scene more the appearance of a good man, about [illegible]nter into another world, to enjoy the [illegible] of his virtues and exemplary life in [illegible]than of a guilty wretch, justly condemned to expiate his crimes on the scaffold. We are not condemning, in this last case, the exertions of pious individuals, to reclaim the guilty, and prepare them to appear before the Judge of judges, who extends his mercy even to the vilest; but these considering, we had almost said, criminal proceeding, which would make the gallows the vestibule of heaven. The cell of the prisoner is the proper place for the display of benevolence; there let the pious and the good exert themselves to reclaim the unhappy criminal, and to open to him the glories of a brighter and better world, which repentance will secure to the guiltiest of our guilty race: but on the scaffold, let justice be clothed in all its terrors; for the interests of the living demand it, and religion does not forbid it.

Carolina Observer.

The following toast was drank at a dinner, on the 4th instant, at Mount Zion, Georgia:

"Our humane sister, North Carolina:—She has publicly declared that the sin of being poor is not "worthy of death or of bonds."

Shocking.—We learn by the Baltimore Gazette, that on Saturday, the 5th inst. about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, major Nathaniel Musgrave, of Montgomery county, Maryland, being informed that his son-in-law, Alexander Duvall, who resided at a short distance, was violently beating his wife, went hastily to Mr. Duvall's house to interpose. Mr. Duvall, much enraged at the interposition, declared that he would shoot the Major, and ran to a neighboring house, where he procured a loaded gun, returned to his own house, and standing in his yard, near the door, called to major Musgrave to come out—as the major came out of the door, Duvall fired, and lodged the contents of the gun in his body, he fell in the door-way, and expired shortly after.

Unhappy Occurrence.—During the display of fireworks on the 4th at Salem, Mass. an explosion took place, by which twenty-nine persons were injured, two of whom (lads) have since died. It appears that a chest containing upwards of three hundred prepared rockets was placed under the stage where the fireworks were set off, covered by several rugs and a piece of canvass, but one of the rockets which had been fired, turned, glanced from the ground, and entered one end of the chest, when the whole exploded, blew up the stage, and laid prostrate evry thing around it.

New-Orleans.—By the ship Virginia at New York, New Orleans papers to the 18th ult. have been received. On the subject of the rise of the waters in the Mississippi, a paper of the 13th has the following paragraph:—"Information reached town yesterday, that the levee had given way that morning, at the plantation of Wm. Kenner, esq. about twenty miles above this city, and on the same side of the river. The road soon become impassable, and recourse was obliged to be had to a boat to bring the mail by. In the afternoon the opening was about 20 fathoms wide and two deep. Although no hopes are entertained of stopping the breach as long as the river is high, the inundation will not reach this vicinity. Below town, about twenty miles, report says that there were three or four additional breaches made in the levee yesterday morning. Within the last twenty-four hours, the color of the water opposite this place, indicates that the Missouri flood has come down in time to prevent the Mississippi from falling much before the summer shall be pretty well advacned.

FROM HAVANA.

By the Shark, we have Havana papers to the 26th of June inclusive, but find no news in them. A Spanish merchant vessel arrived in the Havana on the 25th in 41 days from Cadiz, giving nothing, however, that we are not in possession of, unless it be the report of the captain of the ship, that Cadiz was actually blockaded by one French ship of the line and a frigate; but that so insignificant a force did not interrupt mercantile operations. There is in the papers an address of governor Vives, in an answer to an application for permission to enrol in Havanna a company of volunteers to go to the Peninsula, in which he approves of the project, subscribes himself eight ounces towards defraying the expense of equipping this company, and calls upon all patriotic citizens in like manner, to contribute to that object.

The dates from Mexico are of May 21. A decree convoking a new congress is the only article of interest which we notice. *N. Y. Amer.*

Being favoured with the perusal of a private letter from commodore Porter, to a friend in this city, we were so much gratified with its contents, that we prevailed on the gentleman to whom it was addressed, to permit the publication of such parts as we knew the public would read with interest. The letter was not written for the public eye, we know; but, in giving it publicity, we consider ourselves as performing an act of justice to com. Porter himself, though, in doing it, we run the risk of displeasing that gallant and estimable officer.

Nat. Intel.

Extracts of a letter from Com. Porter to a friend.

"Sea Gull, June 11, 1823.

"Although I have no news of any consequence to give you, I could find much to say if I could find time to say it in; but my movements rather keep ahead of my pen. By the Pilot, (just arrived from La Vera Cruz, where I had sent her with a despatch for the captain of the Peacock, now *there*, and with *good prospects too,*) our friend Thornton goes home for a short time, and to him I must refer you for a great many particulars and existing arrangements. I keep every one very busy; and although the service has been severe, and some are very sick of it, I have good reasons for believing that all who leave my command will do it with a desire to return to it whenever their services may be wanted. The fact is, that the disappearance of all the pirates, and our want of success in catching the rascals, is somewhat discouraging to us; but all are satisfied that our failure was owing to other causes than a want of exertion on our part. The fact is, our enemy is an invisible one; he has only to throw on the fairy mantle of a Spanish passport, which they all go furnished with, and the pirate is completely concealed from our view.

"Piracy is now down on this side the Island, and I hope soon to give as good an account of the other side. A pirate has, however, appeared there, and made two captures lately—but the most of the pack, the Greyhound, the Terrier, Ferret, Weazle, Fox, and two barges, are in full pursuit; if he escapes he must have good luck.

"There has not been a single act of piracy committed here since I came on the coast, and the above is the only one I can hear of on the south side, which we have left pretty much to the British.

"The importance of this station [Key West] appears daily more and more manifest to me, and, in my opinion, it is of but little consequence who possesses Cuba, if we keep a force here; for we have the complete command of the Gulf of Mexico, all the commerce of which, as well as that from Jamaica and Cuba, is completely at our mercy.

"It is almost incredible, the number of vessels that daily pass and repass, and it is wonderful, considering the strong temptation, that piracy exised in no greater degree than it did.

"Those to New Orleans pass very near this Island, and we have almost daily intercourse with them. I had no conception myself of the extent of our trade in this quarter, until I came here, and I am fully persuaded that this is the proper place from whence to give it protection. The government has made a small experiment, sufficient to prove the utility of an establishment here, and the country would act unwisely to abandon it. The place ought to be well fortified, of which it is very susceptible, and a respectable force, chiefly naval, should always be kept stationed here. There would then be nothing to be apprehended from the pirates, or any other aggressors on our commerce on our flag.

"It is to this sea what Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean; and the one thousandth part of the money that has been expended on the one, would make the other all that could be desired.

I do not know exactly when I shall visit home; but hope to do so in about two months. I shall send the small vessels home at regular periods, to return to the station immediately. This I do to give the officers an opportunity of obtaining relief. One will leave here on the 16th, and on the 2d and 16th of every month hereafter I shall despatch one of them.

Iron Church.—The following is extracted from the Christian Observer for April, 1823.

"St. George's Church is an object of considerable architectural interest for its taste, and as having been nearly the first cast iron church erected in the kingdom. The whole of the framework of the windows, doors, pillars, groins, roof, and pulpit, and ornamental enrichments, are of cast iron. The length of the church is 119 feet; the breadth 47. It is ornamented with a splended east window of stained glass. The tower, raised to the hegiht of 96 feet, and standing on a hill, the site of an ancient sea beacon, is elevated 345 feet above high water mark, and commands one of the finest views in the kingdom, comprehending the town and shipping of Liverpool, the estuary of the Mersy, the level surface of Lancashire, as far as the eye can trace the prospect, with the craggy hills of Wales towards the west, and towards the northeast the distant mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The contemplative christian viewing so many of our churches thus characteristically situated will be inclined to see in them an apt emblem of what the ministers of Christ themselves should ever be, "guides and way-marks in the path to bliss:" or in still more authoritative language, "cities set upon a hill which cannot be hid."

Etymology.—Every body that sees the name of the late post-master general exclaims,

Phœbus! what a name,
To fill the speaking trump of future fame!

This singular *Christian* name, we can assure them, had the following original. The grand-father of the post master general was a sober, pious Yankee, and his name was Jonathan Meigs. He had set his affections on a fair damsel in his neighbourhood, and, after a tedious length of years spent in courtship, he plucked up courage to ask her to be his bride. The damsel was fearful of seeming too bold, if she consented at once, and thought it best to play the coquet a little, and gave him a prompt denial. Jonathan thought her in earnest, and did not dare to repeat his request. He departed overwhelmed with discontent and despondency. Surprised at such simplicity, and, perhaps, actuated by some other motive, which may be left to the conjecture of the ladies, the icy heart of the damsel melted; she went to the door, and, perceiving that her wretched lover was still lingering about her habitation, in fond delay, she exclaimed, "RETURN, JONATHAN!" Swift and true as the arrow to its mark, Jonathan did return. He married the lovely coquet, and in proper time, in grateful commemoration of the happy termination of the courtship, Jonathan carried his first-born son to the baptismal fount, and gave it for a name those blessed words which had called him from despair to unspeakable joy. The commendable desire which most fathers feel to perpetuate their names, may be supposed to have had some influence in the selection of one for the late post-master general; and, unless fame is a very liar, the venerable ancestor above mentioned has witnessed the appropriation of this romantic christian name to his descendants of the third or fourth generation.

[*New England Galaxy.*

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		Sun rise.	Sun set.	Greatest heat.
July	16	72	91	94
	17	74	90	94
	18	75	80	90
	19	75	74	80
	20	70	72	79
	21	60	72	84
	22	54	79	83

☞ To Bricklayers and Carpenters.

PROPOSALS will be received, until the 1st day of September next, for building a Masonic Hall of brick in this place. Those disposed to undertake, can see the plans and specifications on application to either of the Commissioners.

James S. Smith,
Thomas Clancy,
J. P. Sneed.

July 22. 8)—

From Blackwood's Magazine.

There is a Tongue in every Leaf.

There is a tongue in every leaf!
A voice in every rill!
A voice that speaketh every where,
In flood and fire, through earth and air;
A tongue that's never still!

'Tis the Great Spirit, wide diffused
Through every thing we see,
That with our spirits communeth
Of things mysterious—Life and Death,
Time and Eternity!

I see Him in the blazing sun,
And in the thunder cloud;
I hear him in the mighty roar
That rusheth through the forest hoar,
When winds are piping loud.

I see Him, hear Him, every where,
In all things—darkness, light,
Silence, and sound; but most of all,
When slumber's dusky curtains fall,
At the dead hour of night.

I feel Him in the silent dews,
By grateful earth betray'd;
I feel Him in the gentle showers,
The soft south wind, the breath of flowers,
The sunshine, and the shade.

And yet (ungrateful that I am!)
I've turned in sullen mood
From all these things, whereof He said,
When the great whole was finished,
That they were "very good."

My sadness on the loveliest things
Fell like unwholesome dew—
The darkness that encompass'd me,
The gloom I felt so palpably,
Mine own dark spirit threw.

Yet He was patient—Slow to wrath,
Though every day provoked
By selfish, pining discontent,
Acceptance cold or negligent,
And promises revoked.

And still the same rich feast was spread
For my insensate heart—
Not always so—I awoke again,
To join Creation's rapturous strain,
"O Lord, how good Thou art!"

The clouds drew up, the shadows fled,
The glorious sun broke out,
And love, and hope, and gratitude,
Dispelled that miserable mood
Of darkness and of doubt.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

JULY.

The sun is now radiant to behold,
And vehement he sheds his liquid gold;
No cloud appears through all the wide expanse.
And short, but yet distinct and clear;
To the wanton whistling air;
The mimic shadows dance. SMART.

Well, my readers, we have met around the tomb of another month, to celebrate the obsequies of departed June, and welcome the fleeting moments of July. Thus rapid is the succession; we seem scarcely to become acquainted with one portion of time before it is gone, and another is present to demand our regard.

——Day follows night; and night
The dying day; stars rise, and set, and rise;
Earth takes th' example. See the Summer gay
With her green chaplet and ambrosial flowers
Drops into squalid Autumn; Winter grey,
Horrid with frost and turbulent with storm,
Blows Autumn and his golden fruits away;
Then melts into the Spring—soft Spring, with breath
Favonian, from warm chambers of the south,
Recalls the first. All, to re-flourish fades;
As in a wheel, all sinks, to re-ascend,
Emblems of man, who passes, not expires.
YOUNG.

And this, too, is a month which to many will flit away more imperceptibly than those which have preceded it. Those particularly, we mean, whom sultry heat drives from the city to seek spirits, and invigorate their frames at some of the numerous delightful retreats to which we have an opportunity of resorting. Our watering places are thronged with a multitude eager in the pursuit of health and pleasure. The city is almost odious—Fashion is beckoning, and will a votary disobey? Nothing will do but a jaunt to the sea-shore, or some mineral spring. If the removal is protracted, it is sure to cause the discovery of many complaints—complaints which salt water or mineral water, alone can relieve, but so salubrious is the resort, that after starting for it, the very thoughts expel the ailment and it is forgotten in the routs and parties of the place. Others desert the town for their country residences, and in their cool and delightful shades envy not the bustle and noise which invariably attend a crowded watering place.

Welcome ye shades! ye bow'ry thickets hail!
Ye lofty pines! ye venerable oaks!
Ye ashes wild! resounding o'er the steep.
Delicious is your shelter to the soul.

Want of employment prompts to all the amusements that can now be comfortably pursued. Open war is declared against the noblest and best ornaments of the season—the unfortunate birds; and a more scheming, though not less successful siege, is laid on the finny tribe.—We do not often deal in apostrophes, but we must be affecting here.—O man! is there not a voice which salutes your ear as you present your piece, or bait your hook, expostulating for your cowardly, treacherous conduct? 'Tis the voice of Nature!—She asks you—Can you deliberately take life from that happy little songster, which is harmlessly chaunting its lively carol on its native branch, as it stops on its search for sustenance for a young and helpless brood? Is there not more enjoyment, (I will not ask you is there not more humanity and nobleness,) in listening to its mirth, considering its happiness and watching the promptings of its instinct, than in the momentary, the trifling enjoyment, of preying on their murdered bodies? We do think [illegible] practice is inhuman, and we [illegible] a reflecting man could find [illegible] in this cruelty; and we wou[illegible]estion him right thus to act. We know of no authority or justice, which licenses man to take more lives than is necessary for his subsistence. Besides this, it depopulates our forests and rivers—takes from them, injustly and by ignoble stratagems, their peculiar and proper inhabitants, and deprives the unsuspecting multitude of their own element; and all this for no other ostensible purpose than an hour's amusement, or a moment's sensual gratification.

—

We have now [illegible]e with deities in the names of our months. This month is called *July* in honour of Julius Cæsar. Its temperature goes through the usual grades of warmth, heat and sultriness. What the present one may be, we venture not to predict. The season has been what is called *backward*. The weather has been extremely varible, and we may be necessity for fires in July. It is our business however, to give its usual [illegible] which is hot and disagreeable; [illegible]der and lightning are frequent, and moreover, the *dog-days* commence in the middle of it.

We have space only to revert to the glorious epoch this month recalls to our memories. The most striking events will be found in our Chronology. This time forty-seven years ago was the birth of our liberty; then commenced the series of efforts and achievements, which, in magnitude and success, stand unparalleled in history; then was promulgated that charter of freedom, that moment of patriotism and zeal, the Declaration of our Independence, which shall last while freedom is known on the earth, and even if our government should sink, will long survive its fall.

—

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

July 4, 1776.—Declaration of Independence, (which had been reported by Mr. Jefferson, Mr. John Adams, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. R. R. Livingston, a committee to frame it, and which is attributed to Mr. Jefferson,) was made by congress.

12, 1776.—Lord and Sir William Howe arrived before New York.

14, 1776.—Lord Howe, by circular letters, sent throughout the States, offered pardon to those "who might be willing, by a speedy return to their duty, to reap the benefits of the royal favour," which General Washington ordered to be printed in the public papers, to test the allegiance of Americans.

16, 1779.—Gen. Wayne attacked and took Stony Point.

28, 1794—Robespierre and partizans guillotined.

MISCELLANEOUS.

July 8, 1823.—Eclipse of the Sun at 39 minutes after 1—invisible here.

22 and 23.—Total and visible Eclipse of the Moon, from 29 minutes after 8 of the 22d until 21 minutes after 12 on the 23d.

July 1, 1823. X.

NOBILITY—NOMINAL AND REAL.

There is a story running through the papers, that Matthews, the famous stage player and mimick, being in company with "His majesty of England," when regent, the latter offered his box, requesting that the player would *obleege* him (the regnet) by taking a pinch of snuff. On which the other desired that the regent would open his *royal jaws* a little wider, and say *oblige*.

The Boston Patriot, noticing this tale, put afloat to honor the player, asks us to "figure George Washington laughing and holding his sides at the mimickry of Charles Matthews, and standing before him to have his pronunciation corrected, *in the manner stated*." The idea is intolerable. The eye of Washington, in a case like this, would have sunk the impertinent as through the floor, and all his pranks and gibes and jeers would have been lost in reverence, had he stood in the presence of that noble [illegible]ers; and, perhaps, no man [illegible] ever lived had a countenance more strongly marked with what is called "dignity" than the father of our country. He was sedate and steady, yet not austere—but never losing sight of self respect, [illegible] exacted it of others, without being sensible that he required it; and it is hard to suppose that any person, [illegible] the least pretension to character or standing in society, should have spoken as Mr. Matthews is said to have done to the ruler of kingdoms.

A notice of the manner and appearance of Washington, brings to recollection an incident that I myself witnessed, and which, because it relates to *him*, may be worth mentioning. The gentleman with whom I served my apprenticeship in Philadelphia, kept a book store, as well as a printing office, at his house in Market st. He would not have more than two or three lads in the office, and liberally allowed us free access to the store for the use of his books. As I had a regular weekly task that I always performed, it was my practice to rise early in the summer and seat myself at the front door, where I enjoyed the fresh air and read generally about an hour, before the rest of the family were stirring, and when few persons were to be seen in the streets. While thus occupied, Washington often passed me in his morning walk, and from repeatedly seeing me at the same place, and in the same employment, frequently seemed to give me an encouraging look. if our eyes happened to meet; to which he would sometimes add a kind nod of recognition. One [illegible] morning, just before [illegible] sitting at, he was [illegible] rently respectable [illegible] at the first glance [illegible] foreigner just [illegible]

[illegible]g the [illegible]. The [illegible]light bow as he passed, the then rushed eagerly up to me, and asked, "what gentleman is that?" I si[illegible]plied. "Washington." One [illegible] then said, "*Well, that is the majestic man that I ever saw.*" [illegible] and they both rushed through the [illegible]arket house, retracing their steps, that they might meet and look at him again. By their dress, manners and dialect, I thought that they were recently from London. *Niles.*

THOUGHTS.

Learning is like Mercury, one of the most powerful and excellent things in the world in skilful hands; in unskilful the most mischievous.

It is a certain truth, that a man is never so easy, or so little imposed upon, as among people of the best sense: it costs far more trouble to be admitted or continued in ill company than in good; as the former have less understanding to be employed, so they have more vanity to be pleased; and to keep a fool constantly in good humor with himself, and with others, is no very easy task.

It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow necked bottles, the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.

We should manage our thoughts in composing any work, as shepherds do their flowers in making a garland: first select the choicest, and then dispose them in the most proper places, where they give a lustre to each other.—*Pope.*

A PLAIN SAILOR.

At a representation of the Chances at Plymouth, two or three years ago, Miss Melton performed the part of the second Constantia. A young midshipman was enraptured with her; and when she recited, "Now if any young fellow would take a liking to me, and make an honest woman of me, I'd make him the best wife in the world; "I will, by heaven," exclaimed the tar, "and I have two years pay to receive next Friday."

Corporal Punishment.

Let not the punishment of the body be so managed, as to make a wound which shall rankle and fester in the soul; that is, let not children whom nature itself would bear up by an innate generous principle of emulation, be exposed to the scorn and contempt of their equals and emulators. For that is, instead of rods, to chastise them with scorpions; and it is the most direct way to stupify and besot and make them utterly regardless of themselves, and all that is praiseworthy, besides that it will leave on their minds such inward regrets as are never to be qualified or worn off.

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Benjamin Bullock vs. *John Garrard, dec'd.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of John Garrard, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thompson Garrard, one of the heirs at law of John Garrard, deceased, and also one of the defendants in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Thompson Garrard appear before this court, on the fourth Monday of August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt, with the costs accruing thereon.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 87½ 74—6t

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Session[illegible] May Term, 1823.

Carter Garrard vs. *John Garrard, dec'd.* — Justice's executio[illegible] Levied on the lands of John Garrard, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of t[illegible] court, that Thompson Garrard, one of th[illegible] heirs at law of John Garrard, deceased, [illegible] also one of the defendants in this suit, [illegible] not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication [illegible]e made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six [illegible]eeks, that the said Thompson Garrard appear before this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the [illegible]rt house in Hillsborough, then and there t[illegible] cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said [illegible]nd shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt, with the costs accruing thereon.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

[illegible] 74—6

[illegible] of North-Carolina,
[illegible]ANGE COUNTY.
[illegible] and Quarter Sess[illegible]
[illegible]Term, 1823.

[illegible]ice' [illegible]ecution—[illegible]evied [illegible] lands of [illegible]ohn Garrard, sen. deceased.

[illegible]T appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thompson Garrard, one of the heirs at law of John Garrard, deceased, and also one of the defendants in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Thompson Garrard appear before this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt, with the costs accruing thereon.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 87½ 74—6w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Joseph Ulmstead vs. *James Roberts's heirs.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of James Roberts, deceased

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt and the costs thereon.

Test. John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75 76—6w

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

Ellison G. Mangum vs. *James Roberts's heirs.* — Justice's execution—Levied on the lands of James Roberts, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nathan Roberts, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Nathan Roberts to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, wherefore the said land shall not be sold to satisfy the said debt and the costs thereon.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75 76—6w

State of North-Carolina.
GUILFORD COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1823.

Rebecca Rankin vs. *Jedediah Rankin.* — Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Jedediah Rankin is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy
Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

JOB PRINTING,
Executed at this office with neatness and despatch.

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

William Rhodes, Zachariah Rhodes, Delilah Rhodes and George Rhodes, vs. *Zachariah Herndon, administrator of William Rhodes, sen. deceased, Benjamin Pattesall and Penny his wife, John Hutchins and Sally his wife, Amos Hurley and Polly his wife, Robert Smith and Mildred his wife, & Delilah Rhodes, widow of William Rhodes, sen. deceased.* — Petition for distribution of the estate of William Rhodes, sen. deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Amos Hurley and Polly his wife, Robert Smith and Mildred his wife, are inhabitants of the state of Tennessee: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Amos Hurley and Polly his wife, Robert Smith and Mildred his wife appear at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against them and heard ex parte.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 75. 74—6t

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1823.

James Nicholson, Wyche Nicholson, Matthew Patton and Agnes his wife, Sugar Jones and Rebecca his wife, David Bowers and Elizabeth his wife, vs. *Thomas Thompson, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Mary Howell, deceased, late of Orange county, and also against Burwell Loften and Michael Bailey, executors of John Clanton, deceased, and against Dabney Clanton, Henry Clanton, Robert Clanton, Edmond Bailey and Rebecca his wife, and George Whitehorn Jackey his wife.* — Petition for distribution of the estate of Mary Howell, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Burwell Loften and Michael Bailey, executors of John Clanton, deceased, and Dabney Clanton, Henry Clanton, Robert Clanton, Edmund Bailey and Rebecca his wife, George Whitehorn and Jackey his wife, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the said Burwell Loften, Michael Bailey, Dabney Clanton, Henry Clanton, Robert Clanton, Edmond Bailey and Rebecca his wife, George Whitehorn and Jackey his wife appear at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in August next, at the court house in Hillsborough, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise said petition will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Test, John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $5 25 74—6t

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1823.

Dicey Mangum vs. *John J. Carrington and others.* — Petition for partition of the land of John Carrington, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, George Moore and Elizabeth his wife, Carrington Knight, William Knight, John Knight, Nancy Knight, Elizabeth Knight, Jeptha Knight, James Knight, Jefferson Knight, Meekins Knight, Raleigh Knight, and Mary Knight, children and heirs at law of their mother Mary Knight, deceased, (which said Mary was one of the children and heirs at law of John Carrington, late of Orange county, deceased,) reside beyond the limits of this state, the eight last mentioned of whom are infants under the age of twenty-one years: It is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months successively, that the said defendants who are of full age, and those under the age of twenty-one years, by their guardians, appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in September next and put in their answers to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly. Test,

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Price adv. $8 20. 66—3m

State of North-Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY,

Margaret Short vs. *James Short.* — Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that James Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.
Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 70—3m

State of North-Carolina,
GUILFORD COUNTY.

Jane Short vs. *Aaron Short* — Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Aaron Short is not an inhabitant of this state, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Register, that he be and appear before his honour the judge of our Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the charges of the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

A true copy.
Thos. Caldwell, c. c. s.

Price adv. $5 75. 71—3m